

The WCLPPP* Standard for Home and Childcare Site Intervention to Address Lead Hazards Toolkit

*Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

The following documents comprise the WCLPPP Standard for Home and Childcare Site Intervention to Address Lead Hazards toolkit:

- Kit contents
- WCLPPP standards of home visitation overview
- Checklist for standard for home visitation
- Model release of information standard
- Model landlord letter standard
- Cleaning instructions – English
- Cleaning instructions – Spanish
- Cleaning with a HEPA vacuum - English
- Cleaning with a HEPA vacuum - Spanish
- How to test for lead using a lead check swab
- How to safely change a lead-contaminated HEPA
- Lead dust clean-up using bucket
- Lead dust clean-up using spray bottles
- Lead Swab Test Kits guidance
- Parents Look out for Lead English
- Parents Look Out for Lead Spanish
- Visual triggers and cleaning tips
- WCLPPP guidance for certified dust wipe sampling technicians
- Wipe results table
- Home visitation standard description and evaluation

If you have questions about this Standard or any of the materials, please contact Reghan Walsh at 608/261-9432, or reghan.walsh@wisconsin.gov.

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The best way to prevent lead poisoning is to reduce the chance a child will be exposed to lead. This resource kit contains materials you can use to provide education on lead hazards and lead poisoning prevention during home visits with families or site visits to a daycare. This Standard should target structures built before 1950, and the young children residing or being cared for in them.

This resource kit includes:

- ☺ **Description of the Standards.** *This standard is comprised of the following elements: (1) a home visit, (2) sampling to document the presence of lead, and (3) communication with the property owner.*
 - Overview of the standard and available resources
 - Powerpoint of the standard's elements and evaluation
 - Guidance for those with Lead Sampling Technician certification
 - How to Safely Change a Lead-contaminated HEPA Filter
- ☺ **Tools for Home Visitors.** *Use these tools during home visit.*
 - Checklist for home visit activities
 - Release of information and home visit documentation forms
 - Lead Swab Test Guidance
- ☺ **Tools for Parents**
 - Visual Triggers* & Cleaning Tips for Lead Hazards
 - Look Out for Lead Parent Brochure (English & Spanish)
 - Cleaning Instructions (English & Spanish)
 - How to Test for Lead Using a Lead Check Swab (English & Spanish)
 - Cleaning with a HEPA Vacuum (English & Spanish)
 - Spray bottle, 2 bucket and basic wet cleaning instructions (English and Spanish)
 - Excel spread sheet* for graphing dust wipe sample results
- ☺ **Tools for Property Owners.** *Contact with the property owner offers the opportunity to share results on the presence of lead in the property, as well as steps to take to decrease lead hazards and exposure (see "Lead Paint Safety Field Guide"). Using the Standard does not impose any mandatory action by property owners.*
 - Model introductory letter
 - Lead Paint Safety Field Guide (available in English & Spanish)



Questions? Reghan Walsh, reghan.walsh@wisconsin.gov, 608/261-9432.

* For best results, print in color.

Wisconsin Primary Prevention Home and Child Care On-site Intervention to Educate About Possible Lead Hazards

This standard was developed to provide guidelines for health departments in providing face to face interventions through home visitation to address lead hazard and lead exposure. The Standard can be used as a primary prevention tool for pregnant women, mothers of newborns, families whose children have not received a blood lead test or whose blood lead levels indicated minimal lead exposure. A modification of the Standard for use as a primary prevention tool at child care sites located in pre-1950 buildings is also described. The Standard can also be used as an early intervention measure for children whose BLLs are 5mcg/dL or greater.

The Standard is based on a model used by two Wisconsin local health departments, City of Racine and Sheboygan County, to address lead hazards in pre-1950 housing occupied by pregnant women who were receiving Medicaid Prenatal Care Coordination (PNCC) services or PNCC-like services. While adaptations to the Standard can be made locally, three components must be included:

1. A visit to the home to assess the child and family within their environment.
2. Surfaces are tested for the possible presence of lead.
3. The property owner is notified of the findings and provided information on lead-safe property maintenance.

I. Identifying the Families & Residences

A family meeting one or more of the following criteria is identified:

- A child with a BLL that is not an EBL
- A family with children <6 years of age
- A pregnant woman or mother of a newborn

Look up the address using the local tax assessor database. This can be done via online access, or by a phone call to the tax assessor's office (usually county, although some larger cities have city databases). The year the building was constructed, and the current property owner name, address and phone number can usually be obtained. Residences built before 1950 are a priority.

Make a phone call to the family to offer a home visit. Emphasize that this is a routine service provided by the health department to address possible lead hazards in high-risk homes and to prevent lead poisoning in children.

If it is a multi-unit building, consider implementing the Standard for all units in the building.

II. Addressing Potential Lead Hazards

Assess the child and family within their environment for potential sources of lead exposure and behaviors that place child at risk of exposure

Provide information on lead poisoning and preventing lead exposure. (For example, *Parents: Look Out for Lead* pamphlet.) You may want to mail this information to the family prior to the scheduled visit to give them the opportunity to read it and prepare questions.

Walk through the home with the client using the *Visual Triggers of Paint Hazards & Interventions to Decrease Lead Hazards*. The chart below are the areas that should be assessed.

Assessment of the Home for Potential Lead Hazards

The Documentation Form included in this Standard can be used to conduct an assessment and include observations made.

Assess	Intervene	Tools
What does the caregiver know about the risks to young children from environmental lead hazards	Provide information on the effects of lead on children Provide or refer for a developmental assessment if appropriate	Provide culturally appropriate information tools Refer child as appropriate
Identify areas accessible to and frequented by the child. Ask where the child sleeps, plays, eats. Focus on accessible windows in those areas (such as a high chair near a window).	If there is peeling, deteriorated paint or paint on friction surfaces, test up to 3 surfaces from these areas. Recommended: Test a window well, a window sill, and a floor area either below the window or at an entrance to the home. Demonstrate lead hazard reduction techniques (wet clean, hepa vac or vacuum, blocking access, removing the source)	Lead Hazard Reduction Clean-up Kit Hepa Vacuum Duct tape
Ask about areas where recent renovation, remodeling or repainting has been done involving painted/varnished surfaces.	Demonstrate lead hazard reduction techniques (wet clean, hepa vac, blocking access, removing the source)	Lead Hazard Reduction clean up kit Hepa Vacuum Dust wipe sample or lead swab
Old painted or varnished furniture	Test with a lead swab. If positive, remove the furniture from the child's access. (Do not count the use of this swab in the 3 surfaces tested.)	Lead swab
Mini or vertical blinds accessible to the child	Test the surface with a lead swab. If positive, remove from the child's access.	Lead swab
Outside play areas of bare soil or sand near peeling, deteriorated paint or paint on friction surfaces.	Place ground cover over the bare soil. If that is not possible, block child's access to the area.	Cover bare areas with gravel or mulch, or plant shrubs for ground cover.

Painted play equipment	Test play equipment with a lead swab. If positive, remove or block child's access. (Do not count the use of this swab in the 3 surfaces tested.)	Lead Swab Fence off the area.
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III. Test Surfaces for Potential Lead Hazards

Collect dust wipe samples.

1. Attend training to be certified as a Lead Sampling Technician
2. Collect 3 dust-wipe samples from areas that the child spends time: window wells, sills, or floors.

OR

Use lead check swabs to provide a visual demonstration of the presence of lead.

1. Use the lead check swab as an educational tool to test for the possible presence of lead on the surface being tested. **Do not create a lead hazard by notching a “V” in the painted surface per the manufacturer’s instructions.** See *How to Test Lead Using a Swab Test*.
2. Check up to 3 surfaces in areas where the child spends time: window wells, sills, or floors.

OR

A certified lead professional provides a risk assessment, lead hazard screen, or lead hazard investigation.

IV. Demonstrate Interventions to Decrease Potential Lead Hazards

Demonstrate lead hazard reduction techniques

1. Using a Lead Hazard Clean-up kit, demonstrate wet cleaning of surfaces and proper disposal of cleaning materials. Include how often the cleaning should be done, depending on the condition of the paint and the ability/capacity of the family. If resources allow, leave the kit with the family.
2. With a hepa vac, vacuum all window sills and window well areas that are accessible to the child. Vacuum entry way floors and floors in play areas.
3. If necessary, demonstrate how furniture can be moved to block the child's access to lead hazards or duct tape applied to chipping peeling paint.
4. Recommend that the family remove furniture or blinds that have tested positive by lead swab.
5. Leave the *Visual Triggers of Paint Hazards & Interventions to Decrease Lead Hazards* handout with the family.

V. Communicate With the Property Owner

If the family rents the residence, calling or checking the on-line file in the tax assessor's office identifies the property owner.

Obtain a release of information from the tenant to communicate with the property owner about potential lead hazards.

Send a letter to the property owner that explains you are following a standard intervention protocol for identification of potential lead hazards for houses built before 1950 where children <6 reside. Include information on the location and results of elevated pre-dust wipe or positive lead check swab sampling, how lead hazards threaten the well-being of children, and what they can do to make the property lead safe. Include the *Lead Paint Safety Field Guide*. You may also wish to include information about local resources in the community for assistance in funding lead hazard reduction.

VI. Refer for Services as Needed

Refer, and assess follow-through by the family¹.

Refer family for follow-up or age appropriate BLLs for the child and other siblings <6.

VII. Follow-Up

Schedule a second visit to the home in 1 month.

1. Provide the pre-intervention dust wipe sample results to the family if they have not already been given to them.
2. Observe the effectiveness of lead hazard reduction activities.
3. Obtain the post-intervention dust wipe samples from the same locations as the pre-intervention dust wipe samples.²

VIII. Adapting the Standards to Daycare Sites

Identifying Child Care Sites

1. Child Care sites that are serving children from birth to 6 years of age and are located in a pre-1950 building or a pre-1978 building with recent remodeling or renovation should be targeted. These can be a family-run child care or larger sites, licensed or unlicensed.
2. Look up the address of the child care site using the local tax assessor database to determine age of the building and identity of the property owner.
3. Make a phone call to the operator/director of the child care site. Offer a visit to address lead hazards, emphasizing that this is a routine service provided by the health department to child care providers to prevent lead poisoning in children.

Continue implementing steps II - VII above

1. Substitute ***child care provider and/or owner*** for *family*, and ***children*** for *child*.
2. Referral sources for child care providers may include Housing, Lead Hazard Reduction and Weatherization Programs.

¹ Referrals may include: Birth to 3; Head Start, Housing Authority/Programs; Parenting Program, Lead Hazard Reduction Programs; Weatherization; WIC; Speech Therapy, primary care provider, Regional Children with Special Health Care Needs Center.

²Note: If lead swabs are used for pre-intervention evidence of lead, a post intervention test is not possible as the lead swabs indicate presence, but no change in quantity can be determined.

Additional information for parents

Leave enough literature on lead poisoning and lead testing schedules with the child care provider so that she can distribute them to parents of the children in her care.

IX. Budget/Costs for Implementing the Standard:

Cost of Lead Sampling Technician training

1. The cost of the training is \$250. Training locations are available around the state.
2. Estimate cost for staff to be away from the office, and possibly one hotel night.

Clean-up kits

1. 1 gallon bucket (can be used to hold the other supplies)
2. 2 spray bottles
3. Paper towels
4. Plastic garbage bags
5. Latex or rubber gloves
6. Liquid dishwashing detergent that cuts through grease (i.e., Dawn, Joy, etc).
7. Laminated directions

HEPA Vacuums

1. Smaller Hip Hepa Vacuums are recommended for ease in transporting and use.
2. Include the costs of replacement bags.

Materials provided by WCLPPP at no charge to support implementation

1. Lead swabs (while supplies last)
2. Lab analysis at the State Lab of Hygiene for dust wipe samples. The lab sends a kit free of charge to collect the dust wipes samples.
3. Lead Paint Safety Field Guides in Spanish and English
4. Excel bar graph file to demonstrate pre- post-intervention dust wipe sample results.

If you have questions about this Standard or any of the materials, please contact Reghan Walsh at 608/261-9432, or reghan.walsh@wisconsin.gov. (Revised: 11/11/13)

CHECKLIST FOR HOME VISITATION PROGRAM

Client Name _____

PRIOR TO HOME VISIT:

From tax assessor data base:

_____ Year House was built

_____ Landlord Information

Name

Address

INITIAL HOME VISIT Date: _____

At the home:

_____ Release of Information forms signed

_____ Lead Info Given

_____ Initiate Home Assessment Form

_____ Visual Triggers & Steps to Decrease Lead Exposure given

_____ Dust Wipe Samples collected (Pre-Intervention)

_____ Hepa-Vac use demonstrated

_____ Lead Clean-up Kit demonstrated

_____ Children less than 6 years old in home referred for blood lead test.

At the office:

_____ Mail introductory letter to the property owner. Include:

- Pre-intervention lead sampling results
- Lead Paint Safety Field Guide
- Information on local programs that can assist in funding of lead hazard reduction
- Paint stick

SECOND HOME VISIT Date: _____

At the home:

_____ Assess the lead hazard reduction steps taken

_____ Identify what barriers prevented action or what activities supported taking action

_____ Share dust sample results with client

_____ Take post-intervention dust wipe samples

_____ Leave Incentive Gift (if applicable)

At the office:

_____ Plot pre- and post-intervention dust wipe sample results on excel table.

_____ Send excel table to family along with further recommendations as needed

RELEASE OF INFORMATION

The _____ Health Department is visiting my home to address lead hazards that can exist most commonly in housing built before 1950, including information on lead poisoning of children and how to prevent it.

By being a participant, I will receive information about possible lead hazards that may exist in my home and that may pose a health hazard to my children. The results of dust wipe samples collected will indicate the presence of lead dust, caused by deteriorated paint that contains lead. The results of the dust wipe samples will be provided to my landlord along with recommendations on how the lead hazards can be safely reduced or eliminated.

Please indicate the following:

_____ I would not like to participate in this pilot project and receive information on lead poisoning of children and how to prevent it. Not participating will have no affect on any other prenatal care services I am receiving from the health department.

_____ I am a willing participant in this project.

_____ I would like to receive information on lead poisoning of children and how to prevent it but **do not** want my landlord notified of the results.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Health Department Return Address

Date

Dear _____ :

Protecting infants and young children from the debilitating effects of lead is a high priority in our community. Exposure to lead can have a significant impact on a child's ability to learn, and academic success. The best way to prevent exposure is to decrease or eliminate sources of lead in the child's environment, and to teach the adults in the child's environment how to recognize dangers.

As part of the () Health Departments home visitation program for (newborns, prenatal care, etc) or (to prevent lead poisoning), we are providing information to parents about lead poisoning, identifying potential lead hazards in the home, and demonstrating lead hazard reduction techniques. As part of the project, dust wipe samples (lead check swabs) were collected from areas where the child has, or will have access and may be exposed to lead hazards. The results from your property are given below, and will be used to demonstrate the presence of lead and the effectiveness of interim controls implemented by the family.

Location of Dust Wipe Sample	Dust Wipe Sample Results	Standards
		Floors: ≤40µg/sq ft
		Window sills: ≤250µg/sq ft
		Window wells: ≤400µg/sq ft

Or

Location where Lead Check Swab test done	Result
	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative
	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative
	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative
	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative

Included with this letter is the book, Lead Paint Safety: A Field Guide for Painting, Home Maintenance and Renovation Work, by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This book provides detailed information on how to repair lead hazards in a lead-safe manner.

If you have any questions about this project, do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,
Public Health Nurse
____ Health Department

Phone:

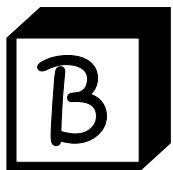
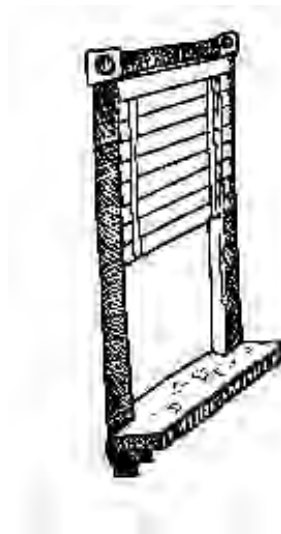
Enclosures: Lead Paint Safety: A Field Guide for Painting, Home Maintenance, and Renovation Work

How To Clean-up Windows and Other Surfaces to Prevent Lead Hazards



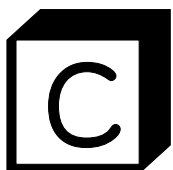
What You Need

- A large bucket
- Paper towels
- Plastic garbage bag
- Dish soap that cuts through grease
- Latex or rubber gloves
- A large spoon



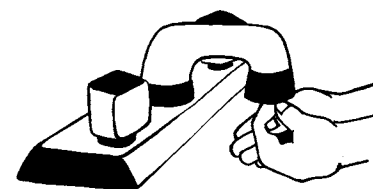
How You Get Ready

- Put on gloves.
- Add a large spoonful of dish soap to bucket.
- Fill bucket with warm water.
- Mix well with spoon.

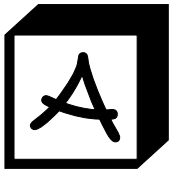


How You Clean

- Wear gloves.
- Remove any toys or other things from windows and throw away or wash them.
- Dip 1 paper towel in the bucket. Squeeze out extra water.
- Wipe surface with paper towel, then throw paper towel in garbage bag.
- Use more paper towels until all dust and paint chips are gone.
- When done, tie garbage bag closed and put out with the trash.
- Pour dirty water down the toilet.
- Wash hands with soap and water.

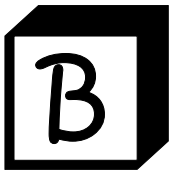
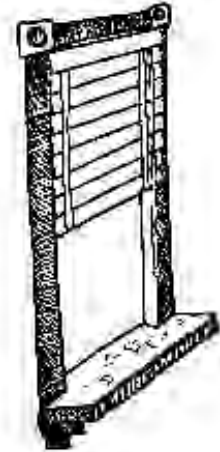


Como Limpiar Las Ventanas Y Otros Superficies Para Prevenir Los Peligros Del Plomo



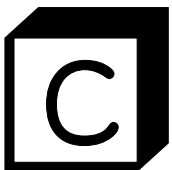
Que Se Necesita

- Un balde grande
- Toallas de papel
- Bolsa de basura de plástico
- Jabón lavaplatos que corte la grasa
- Guantes de jebe o látex
- Una cuchara grande



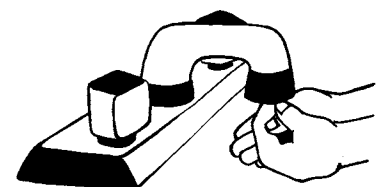
Como Se Prepara

- Ponerse los guantes.
- Añadir una cucharada de jabón al balde.
- Llenar el balde con agua tibia.
- Mezclar el agua en el balde con la cuchara.



Como Limpiar

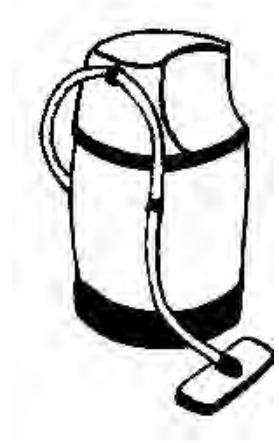
- Use guantes.
- Saque todos los juguetes y otras cosas de las ventanas y lavarlos o botarlos.
- Remoje una de las toallas de papel en el balde de agua y exprímala bien.
- Pase la toalla de papel mojada por la superficie a limpiar. Bote la toalla de papel en la bolsa de basura.
- Repita hasta no existir más polvo ni restos de pintura.
- Cuando termine, cierre bien la bolsa de basura y bótelas con la basura de la casa.
- Bote el agua sucia del balde por el inodoro.
- Lávese las manos con agua limpia y jabón.



Cleaning with a HEPA* Vacuum

A HEPA vacuum is a vacuum with a *High Efficiency Particulate Air filter. This filter is tight enough to trap lead in dust inside the vacuum, rather than being distributed back out into the air. Here are the steps to take when using a HEPA vacuum.

1. Plug in HEPA Vacuum.
2. Attach HEPA Vacuum to your low back.
3. Place extension hose in one hand.
4. Turn on vacuum.
5. Vacuum top to bottom and far to near (extending your arm and pulling the hose towards you).
6. Move very slowly.
7. Make sure to vacuum all areas of the windows – focusing on window sills and window wells.
8. Also, vacuum the floor under the windows.
9. When finished, turn off vacuum and remove it from your back.
10. Put a piece of duct tape (or a cap) over the end of the extension hose to avoid releasing any lead dust that might be left in the hose.
11. Lastly, place the vacuum and its attachments in the carrying bag.



Cómo operar una aspiradora HEPA*

Una aspiradora HEPA es la que tiene un filtro de aire de alta eficiencia para la retención de partículas suspendidas (*High Efficiency Particulate Air filter, en inglés.) Este filtro es lo suficientemente fino como para capturar el plomo que se encuentre en el polvo y mantenerlo dentro de la aspiradora, para que no salga de nuevo al aire. Los pasos a seguir para usar una aspiradora HEPA son los siguientes:



1. Enchufe la aspiradora HEPA.
2. Fíjese la aspiradora HEPA a la parte inferior de la espalda.
3. Agarre con una mano la manguera de la aspiradora.
4. Encienda la aspiradora.
5. Pase la aspiradora de arriba abajo y de lo lejano a lo cercano (extendiendo el brazo y jalando la manguera hacia su cuerpo).
6. Trabaje muy lentamente.
7. Asegúrese de pasar la aspiradora por todas las áreas de las ventanas, con atención particular en los alféizares (orillas) y los pozos de ventanas subterráneas.
8. También pase la aspiradora por el suelo debajo de las ventanas.
9. Cuando haya terminado, apague la aspiradora y quítesela de la espalda.
10. Coloque algo de cinta adhesiva (o una tapa) sobre el extremo de la manguera de la aspiradora para evitar que escape cualquier plomo en polvo que pueda quedar en la manguera.
11. Por último, ponga la aspiradora y los accesorios en su bolsa.

How to Test for Lead Using a Lead Swab Test

You can use a lead swab test to check for lead in paint and other products. A lead swab contains two non-hazardous testing chemicals that when mixed together can indicate the presence of lead in the surface being tested. NOTE: This swab can only detect lead that is on the surface being tested. It cannot detect lead in underlying layers of paint.

To activate the lead swab:

1. Squeeze and crush points marked “A” and “B” located on the barrel of the swab.
2. With the porous fiber tip facing down, shake twice and squeeze gently until the yellow liquid comes to the tip of the swab. It is now activated.

To test using the swab:

1. While squeezing gently, rub the swab on the test area for 30 seconds. If you want to use the swab more than one time, squeeze a drop onto the surface.
2. If the swab tip and/or surface tested turns pink or red, the test is positive – LEAD IS PRESENT.
If the swab tip and/or surface tested shows no color change, the test is negative. You should confirm that the Swab is active by using a Test Confirmation card.

Confirming a negative test:

A Test Confirmation card is used to verify negative results of the swab. On each card are dots containing a small amount of lead. Please wash your hands after handling these cards.

1. If after testing a surface, the swab tip and/or surface tested does NOT turn pink or red, squeeze a drop of the solution in the swab onto one of the test dots.
2. If a pink or red color appears on the conformation card dot, the swab was activated properly and you did obtain a negative result.
If the test dot does NOT turn pink or red, the test is invalid and must be repeated with a new swab.

How to Safely Change a Lead Contaminated HEPA Vacuum Bag

****Guidance for Local Public Health Offices****

Tools you will need:

- Disposal bag
- Paper towels
- Spray mister filled with water
- 10' x 10' poly sheeting
- Wet wipes
- Duct tape
- Vacuum replacement parts

Personal Protective Equipment:

- Disposable coveralls
- Rubber/latex gloves
- Boot covers



STEP 1:

Place a small piece of duct tape over the vacuum's intake.

STEP 2: Lay out the poly sheeting. This should be done outside, or in a garage-type area. Place the contaminated HEPA vacuum in the center of the plastic along with the spray mister, wet-wipes/paper towels, duct tape, disposal bag and any other tools, as needed. The new HEPA vacuum bag should be placed just off the edge of the plastic within easy reach.

STEP 3: Put on the disposable coveralls, boot covers, and the rubber or latex gloves.



STEP 4:

Using the spray mister, lightly mist the air around the HEPA vacuum as you open the canister. Once the vacuum is open, mist the contents.



STEP 5:

Carefully remove the HEPA vacuum bag and place a small piece of duct tape over the hole. Place the vacuum bag into the disposal bag.





STEP 6:

Using either the wet-wipes or the paper towels with the mister, wipe out the inside of the canister, then wipe down the outside. Dispose of the wet-wipes or paper towels in the disposal bag.



STEP 7:

Connect the new collection bag. Make certain that a good seal has been created between the bag and the canister intake. Place the cover back on the vacuum and secure it.



STEP 8:

Remove the gloves and coveralls and place them in the disposal bag. Using wet-wipes, clean all tools, including the vacuum and the exterior of the disposal bag, and

place them off the edge of the poly sheeting. Remove boot covers, stepping off of the poly sheeting with each foot upon removal. Wipe hands and face clean with wet-wipes.

STEP 9: Using the spray mister, generously mist the entire sheet of poly. Carefully fold the poly sheeting inward onto itself, trapping any dust or debris inside the plastic. Fold the sheeting to a manageable size and place it in the disposal bag.



STEP 10:

Seal the disposal bag using a piece of duct tape to create a gooseneck tie at the top of the bag.



STEP 11:

If this procedure was performed in a garage-like area, as a final step, HEPA vacuum the floor.

STEP 12:

Dispose of waste in accordance with local ordinances



LEAD DUST & PAINT CHIP

BASIC CLEAN-UP PROCEDURE - Using a bucket

A. PREPARATION

1. Gather the following items;
 - a. One (1) bucket that holds at least 1 gallon of water,
 - b. Paper towels,
 - c. Plastic garbage bag,
 - d. Liquid dish-washing detergent (that cuts through grease) such as Dawn, Palmolive, Joy, etc.,
 - e. Latex or rubber gloves (optional),
 - f. One (1) large spoon.



B. MIXING CLEANING SOLUTION

1. Put on latex or rubber gloves (optional).
2. Add about 1 large spoonful of liquid dish-washing detergent to the bucket. If the area is very dirty (more dust and paint chips), add more detergent. Fill the bucket the rest of the way with water. Mix water and soap together with the spoon.

C. CLEAN-UP DIRECTIONS

1. Wear latex/rubber gloves during cleaning (optional).
2. Take all objects from the windowsill/well and throw them away (or wash them).
3. Dip 1 paper towel in the bucket. Squeeze out extra water.
4. Wipe surfaces with the wet paper towel (use 1 paper towel per area, such as 1 per window well). Then, put paper towel in garbage bag.
5. Repeat procedure until dust and paint chips are gone.
6. When cleaning is done, tie the garbage bag closed and put it out with the household trash.
7. Wash hands with soap and water.

LEAD DUST & PAINT CHIP

BASIC CLEAN-UP PROCEDURE - Using spray bottles

A. PREPARATION

1. Gather the following items;
 - a. Two (2) plant misters or spray bottles,
 - b. Paper towels,
 - c. Plastic garbage bag,
 - d. Liquid dish-washing detergent (that cuts through grease) such as Dawn, Palmolive, Joy, etc.,
 - e. Latex or rubber gloves (optional),
 - f. One (1) large spoon.

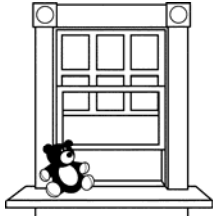


B. MIXING CLEANING SOLUTION

1. Put on latex or rubber gloves (optional).
2. Add about 1 large spoonful of liquid dish-washing detergent to 1 of the spray bottles. If the area is very dirty (more dust and paint chips), add more detergent. Fill the spray bottle the rest of the way with water. Shake the bottle to mix in the detergent.
3. Put warm water only into the other spray bottle.

C. CLEAN-UP DIRECTIONS

1. Wear latex/rubber gloves during cleaning (optional).
2. Take all objects from the windowsill/well and throw them away (or wash them).
3. Spray surfaces that are to be cleaned with soap water solution.
4. Wipe wet surfaces with paper towels (use 1 paper towel per area, such as 1 per window well). Then, put paper towel in garbage bag.
5. Spray the same area with clean water from the other spray bottle (no soap). Wipe this surface with paper towel (use separate paper towel for each rinse). Then, put paper towel in garbage bag.
6. Repeat procedure until dust and paint chips are gone.
7. When cleaning is done, tie the garbage bag closed and put it out with the household trash.
8. Wash hands with soap and water.



look out
FOR LEAD

Lead Swab Test Kits for Outreach: Effective Use and Evaluation

A lead swab can be a powerful education tool for lead poisoning prevention.

Immediate feedback can inspire immediate action.

Parents, occupants or property owners can use swabs to detect lead in damaged paint surfaces so they can repair the paint. Painters or contractors can use swabs to detect lead and take precautions before they work on these surfaces. Public health nurses can use swabs during home visits with parents-to-be to point out areas that need repair, before the baby is born.

BUT a lead swab is effective only if the swab gets used! If the lead swab ends up in the trash, we've missed a chance to do something useful.

USE WISELY

The price of a single swab can cost up to \$2.00—we recommend that local agency staff use the swabs or give them to people who are serious about conducting tests in their home. You can use a single swab to test multiple surfaces.

Testing multiple surfaces with a single swab:

- (1) Rather than touching the tip of the swab onto a single surface, drop liquid from the swab onto multiple surfaces.
- (2) Collect dust/chips from a window well using a dust wipe and then squeeze a drop of liquid contained in the swab onto the wipe. Repeat on other windows or surfaces and use the same swab.
- (3) Assemble dust/chips from a number of locations onto a sheet of paper with locations labeled accordingly. Drop liquid onto debris from each location.

[Note: Using this kit does not replace a lead hazard investigation, dust wipe samples or a laboratory test of a paint sample.]

USE TO ACHIEVE RESULTS

How to measure their effectiveness: Include a local contact name and phone number with the kit. Call those who have requested kits in the next 2 weeks to see if they used the swabs. Track the phone calls: record the test results, the requests for information, the information you distributed to users, and if lead is present, the action steps that you recommended.

The Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program is providing these kits in 2003 to local health departments at no charge through funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

And finally...

USE CAUTION

Consider three things when using lead test kits:

- (1) A swab can only detect lead “on the surface” of the item being tested. A swab will not detect lead in the layers below the surface unless you scrape below this surface. However, *scraping this surface can create a lead hazard*, so we don't recommend it unless the owner plans to seal and paint that surface immediately.
- (2) Because the kits have a test sheet that contains a small amount of lead, these kits should be handled carefully, especially in households with small children. (See warning sticker on enclosed sample test kit packet.)
- (3) These swabs are not conclusive tests. For a list of labs that can test lead in paint or varnish, call 608/266-5817, or 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

QUESTIONS? Contact us with questions about lead swab test kits and supplemental information pamphlets, Reghan Walsh, 608/261-9432, reghan.walsh@wi.gov.

What you can do

1 *Have your child tested for lead.*

Most children with lead poisoning don't look sick. The only way to know if a child is lead poisoned is to have a blood test.

You can ask your clinic or doctor to give your child a blood test for lead, or your local health department can assist you. If the lead level is high, your child will need more tests to make sure the lead level is coming down.

2 *Look out for lead in your home*

If your home was built before 1978, it most likely has lead paint. If your home was built before 1950, the paint contains more lead. Lead paint is a danger to your children if the paint is chipping, peeling, cracking or chalking. Lead can sometimes be found in vinyl mini-blinds, soil, water, hobby supplies, toys, dishes and pottery.

Look inside to see the most common areas where lead can be found. Protect your children by following the steps described inside.

Contact your local health department for more information about testing your home for lead. If lead is found, steps will need to be taken right away to prevent further problems.

3 *Clean up the lead!*

Once you know where the lead is, you can do something about it. You don't have to solve this problem by yourself. Your local health department knows about additional steps to clean up lead and resources for financial assistance to complete the work.

What you should know

The law

If you have renovation work done on your home, the person hired to do the work is required to give you information about lead poisoning.

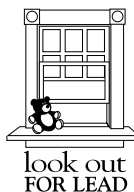
If you are buying a home, before you purchase the owner or realtor must tell you (if known) if the home has lead hazards.

If you rent your home from someone else:

- ✓ Your landlord is required to tell you if the property has lead hazards before you sign a lease. Under federal law, property owners are required to provide tenants a copy of the U.S. government booklet *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*, and to provide tenants the results of lead tests that have been done on the property.
- ✓ It is against the law for your landlord to evict, harass, or threaten you because of complaints made about a housing condition such as lead.

For more information:

Call your local health department or the Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at 608/266-5817.



Wisconsin Childhood Lead
Poisoning Prevention Program
State of Wisconsin
Department of Health & Family Services
Division of Public Health
PPH 4535A (rev. 02/01)

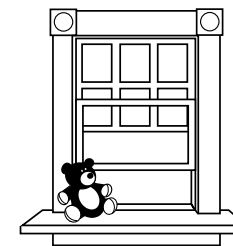
PARENTS

LOOK OUT FOR LEAD

Was your house or apartment

- *Built before 1950?*
- *Built before 1978 and having renovation or repainting done?*

Do you have children under the age of 6?



Why you should care about lead

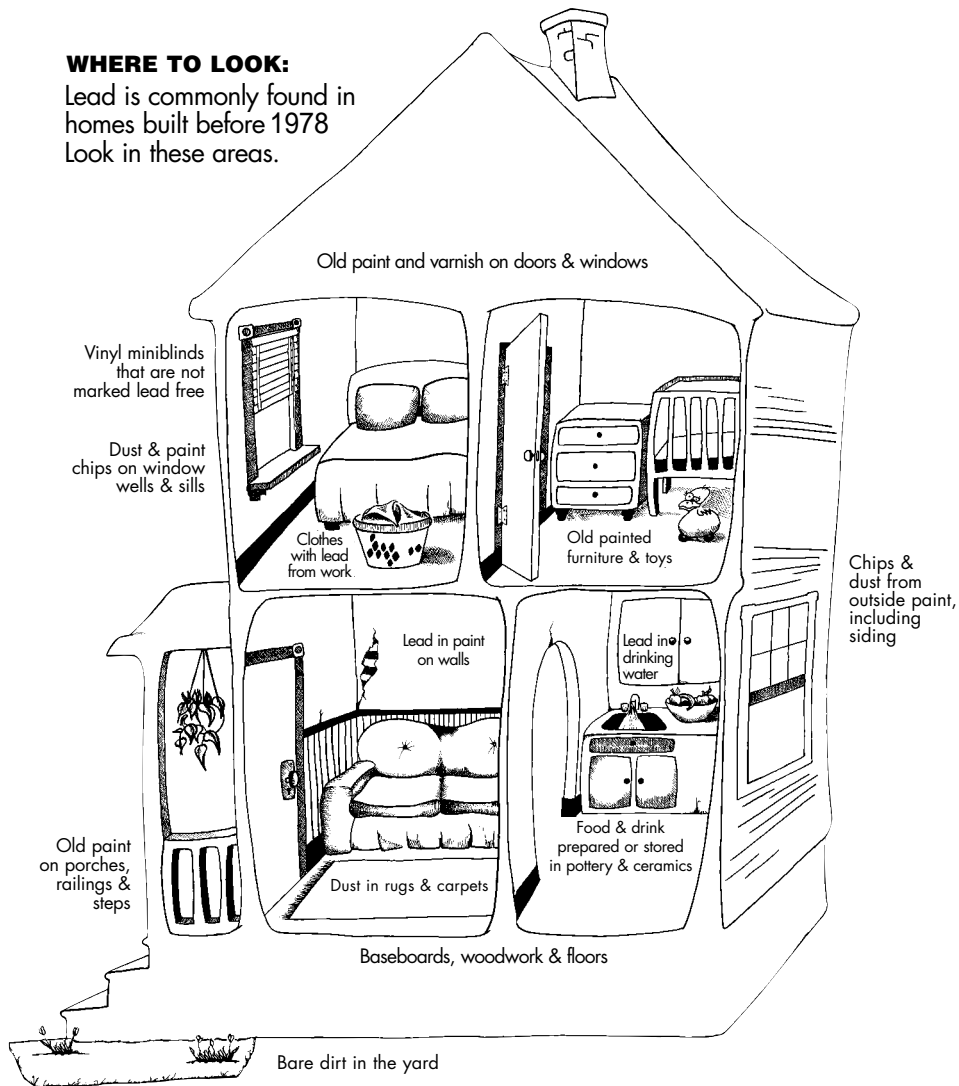
Many homes and apartments built before 1978 have lead paint or varnish on the walls, woodwork, windows and floors. In homes built before 1950 there is a greater chance the paint contains lead. Lead can harm children.

Children under six years old can easily be poisoned by dust or chips from lead paint. If they play near windows and other places with worn-out or damaged paint, they can get lead dust on their fingers and toys.

When they swallow lead dust it can cause illness. It can also cause problems with learning, growth, behaviors that can affect their entire life. Even small amounts of lead can be harmful.

WHERE TO LOOK:

Lead is commonly found in homes built before 1978. Look in these areas.



Lead paint is often found inside a house on surfaces that rub together or get bumped like windows, floors, stairs and doors. Damage to paint on these surfaces can create lead dust and paint chips. Lead is also common in kitchen and bathroom walls, woodwork and ceilings. Outside walls, porches, columns, railings, windows and doors are often covered with lead paint.

Lead cleaning tips

Regular cleaning can keep lead in your home at low levels. Focus on areas where your children spend the most time.

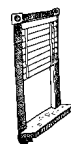


Use a wet rag or wet mop to clean lead dust and paint chips from bare or vinyl flooring.

Vacuum carpets often to control lead dust or remove the carpets. Wash used rags/mops separately from other laundry or throw them away.



Use paper towels with soap and warm water to wash dust and paint chips from window wells, sills and woodwork. Rinse well.



If mini-blinds in windows are not marked "lead-free," replace them with other window coverings.



If you can, use a HEPA vacuum (with special filters) to clean up lead dust and paint chips. Vacuums with HEPA filters that pick up lead can be purchased or rented from hardware stores. Or your local health department may know where you can find one on loan.



Keep your children out of bare soil unless you have it tested and know it is safe.



Keep children away from peeling paint.

Place furniture in front to block the area, or cover it with contact paper, duct tape, or cardboard.



Wash your children's hands after play or before eating, napping and bedtime.



Some foods can help keep lead out of your child's body, especially foods high in calcium and iron. This includes milk, cheese, yogurt, lean beef, chicken, turkey, green leafy vegetables (like spinach or lettuce), raisins and beans.



Foods high in fat can cause lead to stay in the body longer. Avoid foods like potato chips, snack food, deep-fried foods and bakery goods (donuts, cakes, cookies).



Do not dry scrape, power sand or burn old lead paint. These methods can cause greater problems than you had before. Mist surface with misting bottle as you scrape flaking paint to keep dust down.



If someone in your home works with lead, have them shower and change into clean clothes before entering the car or your home. If they don't, they can expose your children to lead dust.

How to protect your children



Only cook and drink water from the cold water tap. Run for a couple of minutes before using.

Lo que usted puede hacer

1 *Permita que su niño sea examinado para detectar el plomo.*

La mayoría de los niños con intoxicación por el plomo no parecen estar enfermos. La única forma de saber si un niño está intoxicado por el plomo es haciéndole un examen de sangre.

Usted puede preguntarle a su clínica o doctor que le haga a su niño una prueba de sangre para detectar el plomo. Si el nivel de plomo es muy alto, su niño debe regresar por más exámenes para asegurarse que el nivel de plomo este disminuyendo.

2 *Tenga precaución con el plomo en su hogar.*

Si su hogar fue construido antes del 1978, es muy posible que tenga pintura con plomo. Si su hogar fue construido antes del 1950, la pintura contiene más plomo. **La pintura con plomo es un peligro para sus niños si la pintura esta desprendiéndose, pelándose, escuartizándose o polvoriéndose.** En ocasiones el plomo se puede encontrar en el vinil, las persianas, la tierra, el agua, los materiales de pasatiempos, los juguetes, los trastes y el barro.

Mire adentro para ver las áreas en donde se puede encontrar el plomo. Proteja a sus niños siguiendo los siguientes pasos descritos adentro.

Contacte a su departamento de salud local para más información sobre cómo examinar su hogar contra el plomo. Si se encuentra plomo debe tomar medidas inmediatas para prevenir problemas más graves.

3 *¡Limpie el Plomo!*

Una vez que usted descubra en donde está el plomo, usted puede hacer algo al respecto. Usted no tiene que resolver este problema por sí mismo/a. Su departamento de salud local sabe sobre los pasos adicionales para limpiar el plomo y recursos para asistencia financiera para completar el trabajo.

Lo que usted debe saber sobre La ley

Si usted ha hecho renovaciones en su hogar, se requiere que la persona contratada para hacer el trabajo le de información sobre el envenenamiento de plomo.

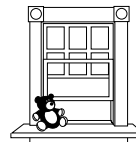
Si usted va a comprar una casa, antes de que usted la compre el dueño o el vendedor de bienes raíces debe decirle (si lo sabe) si el hogar tiene peligro de plomo.

Si usted alquila su casa por alguien más:

- ✓ Se requiere que el dueño le informe si la propiedad tiene peligro de plomo antes de que usted firme su contrato. Bajo la ley federal, se requiere que los dueños de propiedades provean a los inquilinos una copia del folleto del gobierno de los EEUU titulado *Proteja a Su Familia del plomo en su Hogar (Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home)*, y para proveerle a los inquilinos los resultados de las pruebas de plomo que han sido realizadas en la propiedad.
- ✓ Es en contra de la ley que el dueño lo/la corra, acose o amenaze porque usted ha hecho quejas/querrelas acerca de la condición de su hogar tales como el plomo.

Para más información:

Llame a su departamento de salud local o al Programa de Prevención de Envenenamiento Infantil por el Plomo de Wisconsin (Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program) al 608/266-5817.



**tengan precaución
DEL PLOMO**
(look out FOR LEAD)

Wisconsin Childhood Lead
Poisoning Prevention Program
State of Wisconsin
Department of Health & Family Services
Division of Public Health
PPH 4535S (rev. 05/01)

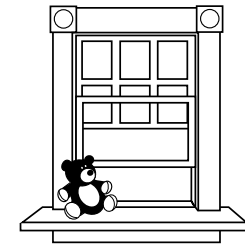
P A D R E S

TENGAN PRECAUCIÓN DEL PLOMO

¿Fue su casa o apartamento

- *Costruida/do antes del año 1950?*
- *¿Costruida/do antes del año 1978 y ha tenido renovaciones o ha sido pintada/do de nuevo?*

¿Tiene usted niños menores de 6 años de edad?



Porqué a usted le debe importar el plomo

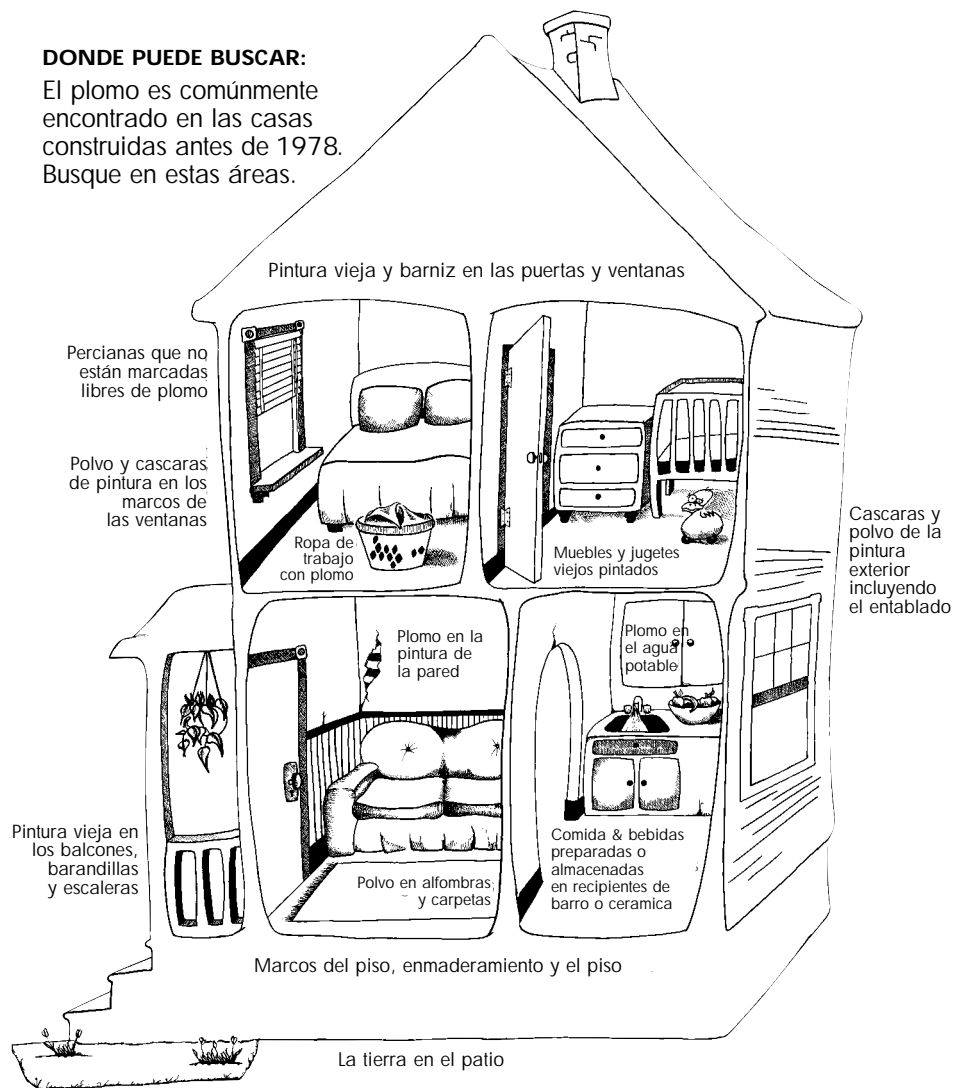
Varias casas y apartamentos construidas/os antes del 1978 tienen pintura con plomo o barniz en las paredes, el enmaderamiento, las ventanas y el piso. En hogares construidos antes del 1950 hay una gran posibilidad que la pintura contenga plomo. El plomo puede perjudicar a los niños.

Niños menores de seis años de edad pueden fácilmente ser intoxicados por el polvo o las cascaras desprendiéndose de la pintura con plomo. Si ellos juegan cerca de las ventanas u otros lugares donde la pintura se está desprendiendo o está dañada, ellos pueden adquirir el polvo en sus dedos y juguetes.

Cuando ellos ingieren el polvo con plomo puede causarles daños. También puede causarles problemas de aprendizaje, en el crecimiento, comportamientos que pueden afectarles toda su vida. Incluso pequeñas cantidades de plomo pueden ser dañinas.

DONDE PUEDE BUSCAR:

El plomo es comúnmente encontrado en las casas construidas antes de 1978. Busque en estas áreas.



La pintura con plomo es comúnmente encontrada en las superficies que rozan o topan como las ventanas, pisos, escaleras y puertas. El daño a la pintura en estas superficies puede crear polvo con plomo y cascaras de la pintura. El plomo también es común en las paredes de la cocina o del baño, el enmaderamiento y los techos. En las paredes de afuera, balcones, columnas, barandillas, ventanas y puertas que con frecuencia están cubiertas con pintura que contiene plomo.

Consejos para limpiar el plomo

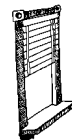
La limpieza regular puede mantener el plomo en su hogar en niveles bajos. Enfóquese en las áreas donde sus niños pasan la mayor parte del tiempo.



Use un trapo o un trapeador/mapo mojado para limpiar el polvo con plomo y cascaras de la pintura del piso. Aspire las alfombras/carpetas seguido para controlar el polvo con plomo o remueva las alfombras/carpetas. Lave los trapos y trapeadores/mapos separados de la otra ropa o tirelos a la basura.



Use toallas de papel con jabón y agua tibia para lavar el polvo y las cascaras de la pintura de los marcos de las ventanas, y de otras partes de la casa hechas de madera. Enjuague bien.



Si las persianas en las ventanas no están marcadas "libres-de-plomo," reemplázalas con otras cubiertas.



Si usted puede, use una aspiradora HEPA (con filtros especiales) para limpiar el polvo y las cascaras de la pintura con plomo. Las aspiradoras con filtros de HEPA que recogen el plomo pueden ser compradas o alquiladas de las ferreterías. O su departamento local de salud tal vez le puede decir donde puede usted encontrar una prestada.

Como proteger a sus niños



Solo cocine y tome agua potable fría. Deje correr el agua por unos cuantos minutos antes de usarla.



Mantenga sus niños alejados de la tierra suelta a menos que usted la haiga examinado y sabe que es segura.



Mantenga sus niños lejos de la pintura que se está pelando. Coloque los muebles en frente para bloquear el área, o cubrala con papel contacto, cinta adhesiva, o cartón.



Lave las manos de sus niños después de jugar o antes de comer, al tomar una siesta o a la hora de dormir.



Algunas comidas pueden ayudar a mantener el plomo fuera del cuerpo de sus niños, especialmente las comidas altas en calcio y hierro. Esto incluye la leche, queso, yogurt, carnes bajas en grasa, pollo, pavo, vegetales de hojas verdes (como espinacas o lechuga), pasas y frijoles/ habichuelas.



Las comidas altas en grasa pueden causar que el plomo se quede en el cuerpo por más tiempo. Evite las comidas como las papitas, bocadillos, comidas fritas y golocinas (como donas, pasteles/biscochos, galletas/croquetas).



No raspe en seco, lije o quemé la pintura vieja que contiene plomo. Estos métodos pueden causar problemas más grandes de los que usted ya tenía antes. Humedezca la superficie con una botella de agua al raspar la pintura descascarada para mantener el polvo bajo.



Si alguien en su casa trabaja con plomo, haga que ellos/as se duchen/bañen antes de entrar al auto/coche o a su hogar. Si ellos/as no lo hacen, ellos/as pueden exponer a sus niños al polvo con plomo.

Visual Triggers of Paint Hazards

Where Do You Look?

You want to look at areas where children spend most of their time. Find out where the child eats, sleeps and plays. If you need to, look at the rooms from their level (get down on your hands and knees). And look for rooms that have toys.

We recommend you focus on these rooms:

- Child's bedroom
- Kitchen/Dining room
- Living room
- Porch
- Play areas

What Do You Look For?



Look for friction and impact surfaces – painted floors that are abraded.



Look for flaking and chipping paint in areas where a child spends time – the front porch could have deteriorated lead-based paint on the floor or railings

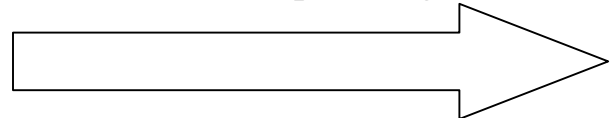
Areas of Concern:

- Window sashes – These are friction surfaces that may produce fine lead dust.
- Window sills and wells – These are surfaces that collect fine dust and debris from the operation of the window or deterioration of exterior painted surfaces.
- Painted Floors – These are impact surfaces that may produce fine lead dust.
- Floors under windows - These are surfaces that may collect fine dust and debris from the operation of the window.
- Porches – These are impact surfaces where high traffic and exposure to extreme weather conditions cause deterioration.



Look for visible dust accumulation – generally on window sills and in window wells.

What can a parent do to reduce their child's risk of lead poisoning?



Interventions to Decrease Lead Hazards

Adapted from "Lead in Your Home: A Parent's Reference Guide", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1999

• What Can I Do Now to Protect My Family?

If you think your home has lead-based paint, take these simple steps to help protect your family:

- ⇒ When cleaning your home, wash floors, window frames, windowsills and other surfaces weekly. Focus especially on areas of the home where your child plays, sleeps, and eats. Use paper towels, with a bucket of water and any all-purpose cleaner to pick up dust, paint chips and dirt.
- ⇒ Put paper towels in a garbage bag and dispose of at once.
- ⇒ Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- ⇒ Have children play in grassy areas instead of bare soil.
- ⇒ Avoid play areas for children that are under windows or around painted surfaces that often rub together or get bumped.
- ⇒ Help children wash their hands after playing outside and before eating or going to bed.
- ⇒ Wash pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- ⇒ Make sure surfaces of objects your child may chew on are free from lead.
- ⇒ Use cold water for drinking or cooking since lead is more likely to leach into warm or hot water.
- ⇒ Include small, regular, well-balanced meals as part of you diet. Try to include servings of food rich in calcium and iron daily.
- ⇒ If you rent property, tell your landlord about peeling or chipping paint.

• What Causes Lead Dust?

Certain household activities are likely to disturb lead-painted surfaces and contaminate dust, including repeatedly opening and closing windows and bumping furniture or other objects against painted walls. Dust can also become contaminated during many home improvement activities. If you must perform any of the activities that follow, do them carefully and don't do them often! These activities include:

- ⇒ Nailing, drilling or screwing into lead-painted surfaces.
- ⇒ Prying painted surfaces apart.
- ⇒ Cutting, sawing, or chopping lead-painted surfaces.
- ⇒ Tearing out walls.
- ⇒ Making holes in walls or ceilings to access pipes or install electrical outlets.
- ⇒ Scraping, sanding, brushing or using a heat gun over 1100°F

• What Are the Best Ways to Clean Dust?

There are ways to clean your home that will help you reduce or prevent your family's exposure to lead dust. Here are some tips on how to clean your home in a lead-safe manner.

When Cleaning . . .	Do Use . . .	Don't Use . . .
Uncarpeted Floors	Damp or wet mop Cleaning sticks with disposable cleaning wipes (such as Swiffer) Sponge or cloth rags Vacuum cleaners with HEPA filters Regular vacuum cleaners with a "bare floor setting"	Mops with a scrubber strip attached Vacuums without a "bare floor setting" A broom or other dry sweeping
Carpets & Rugs	Wet cloths to remove stains Steam cleaning methods HEPA Vacuum If using a regular vacuum cleaner, the surface should be gone over several times to maximize the dust pick up.	Shake or beat area rugs
Walls and other painted surfaces (furniture, doors)	Water with a household cleaner added Plain water for rinsing Soft rags or paper towels Cleaning sticks with disposable cleaning wipes (such as Swiffer)	Steel wool, scouring pads, and abrasive cleaners Solvent cleaners that may dissolve paint. Excessive rubbing to remove spots.



How to Use this file....

- Make a copy of this file and do all your work in that copy.
- Decide which format that: (1) visually you like better and/or (2) better fits the data.

The **single graph** is best if the dust level results are similar in range from location to location .

The **individual graphs** (still on a single sheet) are best when the highest results are widely divergent from location to location. This format allows the individual graphs to benefit from different ranges of values on the Y-axis (left hand side). For instance, the highest value on Floor 1 is 3600, Floor 2 is 800, Floor 3 is 150 and Window Trough is 400. If you put these on a single graph, it will be difficult to see any "change between the 1st and 2nd visits" on Floor 3 because the Y-axis will range up to 3600, meaning 150 down to Individual graphs are better because the highest values range very widely.

- Enter the data in the worksheet that corresponds to the graph format.

To enter data for a single graph, go to the **single data** tab on the bottom of the screen or for individual graphs, go the **indiv data & graph** tab. (Note: for individual graphs, both data and the graphs are in the same worksheet.)

Once you have entered the data, the graph will automatically reflect the new data.

If you took a dust wipe sample from a different location than is given here, change the title to that graph.

Then print out the graph on a color printer for greatest visual impact.

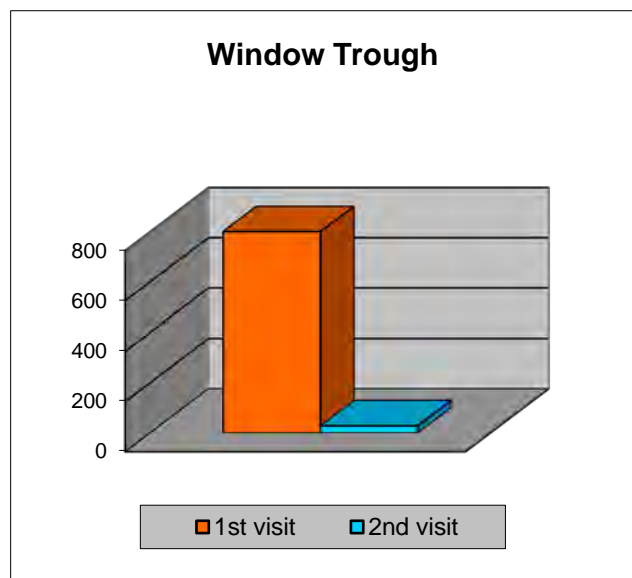
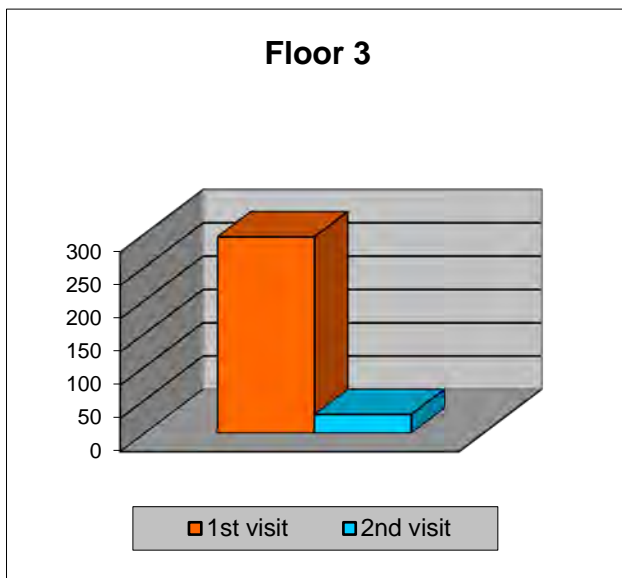
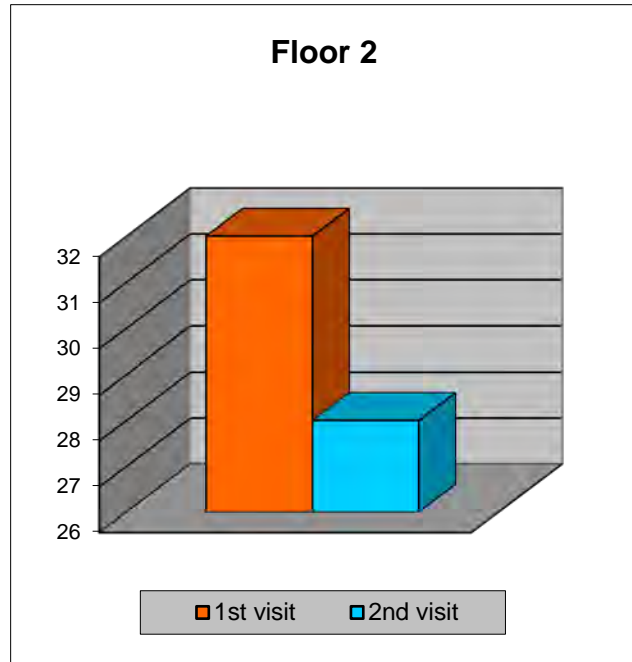
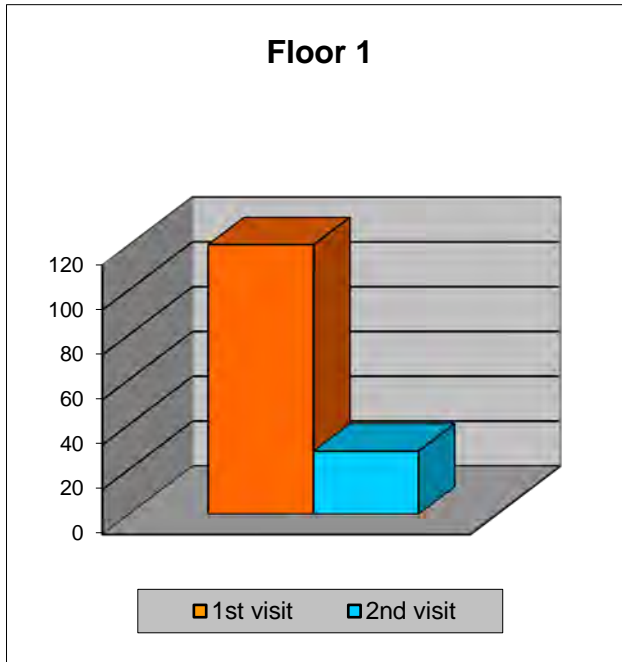
	Floor 1	
1st visit	120	
2nd visit	28	

	Floor 2	
1st visit	180	
2nd visit	32	

	Floor 3	
1st visit	295	
2nd visit	100	

	Window Trough	
1st visit	800	
2nd visit	125	

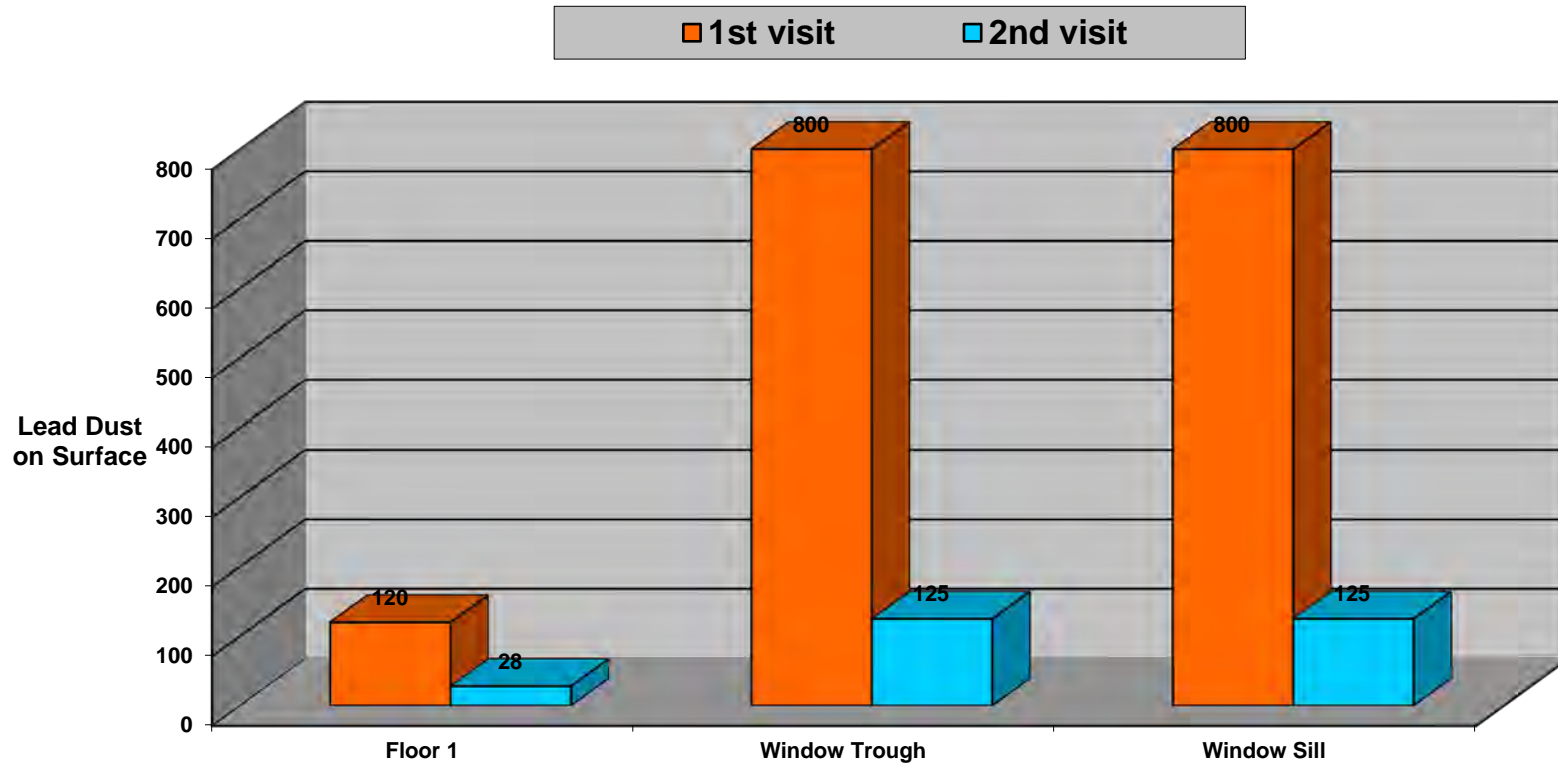
Dust Wipe Sample Results



DATE: #####
ADDRESS: 2579 Anywhere Street, Anytown, WI

	Floor 1	Window Trough	Window Sill	Window Sill
1st visit	120	800	800	800
2nd visit	28	125	125	125

Look Out for Lead - Before & After



Lead Dust Levels Safety Standards	
Location	In micrograms/square ft
Floor	40
Window Trough	400
Window Sill	250

Location of Sample



**HOME VISITATION
TO ADDRESS LEAD
HAZARDS:** An Early
Intervention or Primary
Prevention Strategy



HOME VISITATION TO ADDRESS LEAD
HAZARDS: An Early Intervention or Primary
Prevention Strategy

Purpose:

Provide face-to-face interventions during home visits to
address lead hazards and lead hazard exposure.



HOME VISITATION TO ADDRESS LEAD
HAZARDS: An Early Intervention or Primary
Prevention Strategy

The “Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Program (WCLPPP) Standard for Home Visitation to
Address Lead Hazards” was adapted from the activities
piloted for lead education during prenatal care or
newborn home visits.



HOME VISITATION TO ADDRESS LEAD
HAZARDS: An Early Intervention or Primary
Prevention Strategy

Primary Prevention

The standard is a primary prevention strategy when
used to identify families with young children at higher
risk for lead hazard because they reside in homes built
before 1950. An adaptation of the standard for use at
daycare sites in pre-1950 buildings is also described.



look out
FOR LEAD

HOME VISITATION TO ADDRESS LEAD
HAZARDS: An Early Intervention or Primary

Prevention Strategy

Early Intervention

The standard is an early intervention strategy when routinely offered to children with blood lead levels that are below the level that Wisconsin state law dictates specific interventions.*

*Wisconsin state law requires specific interventions at one venous blood lead level $\geq 20\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or 2 venous blood lead levels of 15-19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ drawn at least 90 days apart.



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Focus of the Guidelines

1. Target pre-1950 housing
2. Assess the child and family during a face-to-face visit in the home.
3. Collect samples to demonstrate the presence of lead in the home.
4. Identify and involve the property owner.



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The Standards Can Compliment . .

1. . . the use of local, state, and federal resources for primary prevention lead hazard reduction efforts
2. . . existing home visitation programs within the community.
3. . . maximize outreach efforts to property owners.



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Components of the Standards

- I. Identify Families and Age of Housing
- II. Address Lead Hazards
- III. Collect Samples to Show Presence of Lead



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- IV. Demonstrate Interventions to Decrease Lead Hazards
- V. Communicate with the Property Owner
- VI. Follow-Up



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I. Identifying Families & Residences

- IA. Identify families meeting one or more of the criteria
 - A child with a BLL that is not an EBL
 - A family with children <6 years of age
 - A pregnant woman or mother of a newborn



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- 1B. The family's address is used along with the local tax assessor data base (on-line or by phone) to identify the year the building was constructed, and the current property owner name, address and phone number.



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- IC. Priority is given to houses built before 1950. Pre-1950 structures are identified in most of the lead poisoning cases in Wisconsin.
- ID. A call to the family to offer a home visit emphasizes that this is a routine service provided by the health department to address lead hazards in high-risk homes and to prevent lead poisoning in children.



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II. Addressing Lead Hazards

IIA. Assess the child and family within their environment for sources of lead exposure and behaviors that place child at risk of exposure



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IIB. Provide information on lead poisoning and preventing lead exposure. Include the “Visual Triggers of Paint Hazards & Interventions to Decrease Lead Hazards”. You may want to mail this information to the family prior to the scheduled to give them the opportunity to read it and prepare questions.



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IIC. Walk through the house with the family to point out potential sources of lead. Refer to the table entitled “Assessment of the Home for Lead Hazards” in the Standard guidelines to discuss interventions and tools to decrease lead exposure.



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III. Collect Samples to Show Lead is Present

- IIIA.** Collect pre-intervention dust wipe samples.
- Attend training to certified as a Lead Sampling Technician
 - Collect a minimum of 3 dust-wipe samples from areas that the child spends time: 2 window wells or sills and 1 floor sample from an entry way

OR



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IIIC. Use lead check swabs to show lead is present on 3 sites where the child spends time: 2 window wells or sills and one floor sample from an entry way

OR



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IIID. Have a certified lead professional provide a risk assessment, lead hazard screen, or lead hazard investigation.



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Demonstrate Interventions to Decrease Lead Hazards

IVA. Use the Lead Hazard Clean-up kit to demonstrate wet cleaning of surfaces and proper disposal of cleaning materials. There are laminated directions on how to use the clean-up kit, as well as the “Visual Triggers of Paint Hazards & Interventions to Decrease Lead Hazards” to leave with the family.



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IVB. With a hepa vac, vacuum all window sills and window well areas that are accessible to the child. Vacuum entry way floors.

IVC. Demonstrate how furniture can be moved to block the child's access to lead hazards.



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IVD. Recommend that furniture or blinds that have tested positive by lead check swab be moved out of the child's reach.



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**V. Communicate with the
Property Owner**

- VA.** If a rented unit, the property owner is identified by calling or checking on-line at the tax assessors.
- VB.** Obtain a release of information from the tenant to communicate with the property owner



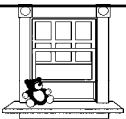
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VC. Send a letter to the property owner

- Explain that this is part of a standard intervention protocol for identification of potential lead hazards for houses built before 1950.
- The results of the pre-intervention dust-wipe samples are part of the letter.
- Enclose a copy of "Lead Paint Safety: A Field Guide for Painting, Home Maintenance, and Renovation Work"



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VI. Refer for Services as Needed

- VIA.** Refer, and assess follow-through and satisfaction of the family.*
- VIB.** Assure family access to a testing site for follow-up or age appropriate blood lead levels for the child and siblings <6 years of age.

*Referrals may include: Birth to 3; Head Start, Housing Authority, Weatherization or Community Action Programs, Parenting Programs, Lead Hazard Reduction Programs, WIC, Speech Therapy, primary care provider, Regional Centers for Children with Special Health Care Needs.



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VII Follow-up

- VIIA Schedule a 2nd visit in the home in 1 month.
- Provide initial dust wipe sample results to the client.
 - Observe the effectiveness of lead hazard reduction activities.
 - Collect a post-cleaning set of dust-wipe samples.



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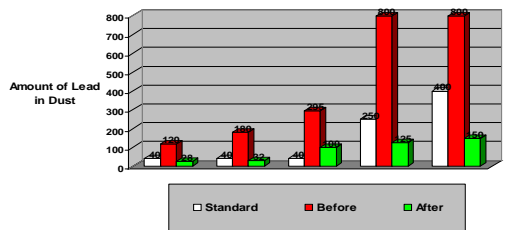
- VIB. Plot the results of the first and second dust-wipe sample results on a bar graph using the excel program file provided by WCLPPP.



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Look Out for Lead - Before & After



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- VIC. If lead check swabs are used for sampling, there is no “before & after” change in lead levels due to lead hazard activities because the swab only detects the “presence” of lead, not the concentration. Therefore the positive reinforcement for the activities is lessened.



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VIII. If a post-intervention dust wipe samples are not collected, a second home visit, a phone call or face-to-face clinic visit for follow-up is ideal. The second contact helps to emphasize that the presence of lead hazards is dangerous to their children, and that their actions can make a difference.



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Use of Standard at Daycare Sites

- The age and owner of daycare sites in older buildings serving children <6 years of age can be identified by using the tax assessors office (see above)
- Phone the Director of the daycare to offer a visit as part of a routine service provided by the health department to daycare providers to prevent lead poisoning in children.



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- Implement Components II-VI above.
 - Substitute “daycare provider” and/or “owner” for “family”
 - Referral sources may include Housing Authority/Programs, Lead Hazard Reduction Programs, Weatherization/Community Action Programs.
 - Information for parents on lead poisoning and lead testing schedules can be left with the childcare provider to give to families.



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Costs to consider

- One day Sampling Technician Training (\$250/person). Include time away from the office and possibly one-night hotel.
- Clean-up kits: include large pail, plastic garbage bags, rubber gloves, household cleaners, paper towels.



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- Hepa vacs (hip models are about \$450). Include the cost of replacement bags and filters.
- Incentives if included in the protocol.



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Materials Provided by WCLPPP:

- Lab analysis at the State Lab of Hygiene for dust wipe samples. The lab provides materials to collect the dust wipe samples.
- Excel bar graph file to demonstrate pre-post intervention dust wipe samples.
- Paint sticks



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- Lead Paint Safety Field Guides in Spanish and English
- Lead check swabs
- Baby bibs: for prospective or children <3 years old.
- Laminated Directions for Wet Cleaning
- Visual Triggers of Paint Hazards & Interventions to Decrease Hazards



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Bibs



Visual Triggers

Lead Paint Safety Guide

Lead Check Swabs



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In addition, the publications/items shown on the next slide available free of charge from WCLPPP.



Coloring sheets (8.5 X 11)



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Real Results

During the pilot project that tested the premise for a home visitation standard, both staff and families were surveyed. The positive results of the survey encouraged WCLPPP to look at other ways of using the model for families living in high risk housing.

Below is a summary of the results.



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- Responses to Staff Survey
 - 100% felt that learning the skills involved for the project was either easy, or neither easy nor difficult.
 - 100% of nurses wanted to continue including the module, with dust wipe sampling.
 - 85% wanted to expand the module to include other environmental health hazards.



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- 66% reported that identifying the property owner through the tax assessors office took <5 minutes
- 58% said it took <15 minutes to explain the effects and risks of lead.
- 55% said it took <15 minutes to assess and identify lead hazards.
- 92% reported it took 20 minutes or less to collect 4 pre-dust wipe samples.



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“Clients seemed very positive. It was nice to be able to offer parents something that they could do to be proactive in preventing lead poisoning in their children.”



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• Responses to Client Survey

- The major motivating factors to doing the lead hazard reduction:

	Percent of Respondents
RN showed me how	77%
Clean-up kit provided	73%
Knowing it would hurt my kids	70%
Wanting to protect my kids	67%



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- Response to information on lead hazards/lead hazard reduction:

	Positive Response	Moderate Response	Negative Response
Interest in information	83%	17%	0%
Ease of activities	91%	6%	0%
Ability to do activities	83%	12%	3%



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– Reported barriers to doing lead hazard reduction

	Percent of Respondents
No time	18%
No money	15%
Too tired	14%
Didn't feel well	9%
No help	9%
Didn't understand	5%



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“You should really continue with the lead testing program. I was very unaware about the serious problems lead can cause. . . . If it was not for the program, I would never have known about my dangerously high lead levels.” (in the house)



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